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One Thousand Dollars.

The statement has been repeatedly made in Democratic newspapers that General Harrison once said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman." This particularly idiotic lie has been repeated in a number of forms, the last one of which that we have heard of, is in the shape of a postal card addressed to workmen in certain large towns and cities. The issuance of such a story, in any shape, is entirely worthy of the corrupt scoundrels of the Democratic party who forged the Morley letter in 1880 for the purpose of injuring General Garfield's candidacy.

The Journal is not a sporting paper, and does not, as a rule, believe in the force of wagers. But there are ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the Journal has placed on deposit in Fletcher's Bank, which will be paid to any man, woman or child producing the proof that General Harrison ever uttered any such sentiment as the Democratic liars and forgers are charging him with.

This offer is unlimited, either as to time or place. It will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, and at any time.

The Knights of Labor are falling into line for Harrison and Morton and protection.

Up to the hour of going to press there had been no call for the Journal's one-thousand-dollar reward.

The Sentinel so admires the Chinese that it advised American workmen to copy the Chinese in their economy and cheap labor.

The Sentinel marched up hill with its little Chinese battery, and then marched down again; and now it doesn't know what to do.

MR. CLEVELAND will probably say nothing in his second letter of acceptance about the undesirability of a second term for a President of the United States.

ALL roads lead to Indianapolis these days. In fact, they lead here at all times. Indianapolis was a railroad center before it was a presidential center.

DEMOCRATIC editors entered into the campaign with such ill-judged ferocity that they have already used up their ammunition, and are wondering how in the world they can hold out until November.

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER, of Wisconsin, says the Germans and the workmen of the Northwest are well pleased with the action of the Chicago convention. He says every German Republican is satisfied.

THE Democratic recruits who are boldly and openly coming over into the Republican fold are already past number, and still the procession grows. Protection is the banner under which they wish to fight.

THE man who can furnish satisfactory proof that General Harrison ever said one dollar a day was enough for a workingman can find steady employment at the Dime Museum, season to open on the 10th of August.

WHEN the workmen of Indianapolis and of Indiana are ready to accept the advice of the Sentinel and rival the policy of the Chinese in economy and cheap labor, they will then vote for Mr. Cleveland, and not before.

IT is announced from Washington that the President has promised his wife to abstain from the use of liquor. It is not stated for how long the pledge runs, but if only for the campaign, it is a step in the right direction. 'Bah for Cleveland and reform.

STILL the march-out of dissatisfied Democrats continues. Even Mr. Cleveland's despairing shriek that neither he nor his party means free trade will not avail to stop the exodus of men from the ranks of an organization that is committed to a European policy.

THE Sentinel is already out of breath, and getting black in the face. The Journal's warning that so much fury in the heated term was dangerous only to the excited party, and was wasted at the beginning of a campaign, went unheeded. Strange, that with the Journal's example before it, our esteemed but emotional contemporary has never learned that calmness is what wins.

JUSTICE JAMAR, of the Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision at Jackson, Miss., affirming the decision of the United States Court in surrendering a Prussian criminal on the demand of the Prussian government under the extradition law. The Court held that there was legal evidence to connect the prisoner with the crime with which he was charged, and added: "However attenuated the

thread of this connection might be considered by the counsel or other persons, they were deemed sufficient by the judge at the hearing of the case to justify him in committing the refugee for extradition." Observe the language. Speaking of an "attenuated thread of connection," he says "they were deemed sufficient by the judge," etc. When Lamar was appointed we were told that though not much of a lawyer, his literary style would be an ornament to the court. Judging from the foregoing extract, he is as deficient in style as he is in law.

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way." The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.

GROVER CLEVELAND was a young man of twenty-five, unmarried, and with no family, when the War of the Rebellion broke out. BENJAMIN HARRISON was a young man of twenty-nine, with a wife and two young children dependent upon him for support, when Lincoln's appeal for volunteers to save the Union came to him.

GROVER CLEVELAND did not volunteer, but when the draft came hired a sailor as a substitute, who died in a poor-house saying that Cleveland still owed him \$150 for his services.

BENJAMIN HARRISON abandoned a lucrative civil office to which he had been elected by the people, left his family, raised a regiment and went to the war, remaining until the end, marching with Sherman to Atlanta and from the sea to Washington.

GROVER CLEVELAND remained at home, in Buffalo, in inconspicuous safety.

BENJAMIN HARRISON stormed the breastworks at Resaca, and at Peach Tree creek evoked the praise of his superior officer, and for his bravery and ability was made a brigadier-general.

GROVER CLEVELAND, by means of what he calls "Cleveland luck," became President of the United States—through the murder and suppression of Republican majorities in the Southern States, and through the grossest crimes and frauds upon the ballot in New York city.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, by reason of his high character, great abilities and superior qualifications, has gradually grown into the esteem of the people, until he has become the nominee of his party for the Presidency.

GROVER CLEVELAND, through his party friends, humbly pleads for a campaign in which "personalities" may be eschewed. BENJAMIN HARRISON, through his party friends, invites the most rigid scrutiny into every act of his public and private life.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party that endeavored to destroy the Union and the government.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party through whose agency the Union was preserved and the government maintained.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party which threw the country into a civil war to perpetuate human slavery.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party which made freemen and citizens out of the slaves, his own sword and valor assisting in the great work.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party that tried to nationalize slavery in the Constitution.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party that wrote freedom to all men in the organic law of the Nation.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party that has waded through blood to power; that has suppressed the votes of freemen, and allied itself with all manner of crime against the ballot—fraud, forgery, false counts, intimidation, midnight whipping, and assassination and murder.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party that declares it "the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted; and holds the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of republican government."

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party that denounces the "system" of protection to American industry, and seeks to introduce free trade under the guise of a revision of the tariff.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party that declares itself "uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection, and opposed to its destruction as proposed by the President and his party."

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee of a party whose policy is hailed with satisfaction and hope throughout free-trade England.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party pledged to "support the interests of America."

GROVER CLEVELAND's administration permits the introduction of Chinese labor into the United States, by failure to enforce the law, and because the treaty with China is still hung up by incompetence in the State Department.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party pledged to hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and demanding the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favoring such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

GROVER CLEVELAND's administration has done nothing to wipe polygamy out of the Territories, and the platform of his party is silent upon this "twin relic of barbarism."

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party that has enacted all the anti-polygamy laws that have ever been passed, and is pledged "to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the

political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy."

GROVER CLEVELAND's administration has made the name "American" a mockery, at home and abroad, by the cowardice and incompetence of the State Department.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party pledged to make American citizenship "the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand."

GROVER CLEVELAND's administration has prostituted and degraded the civil service, and the platform of his party is silent as to its much-needed reform.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the nominee of a party pledged to the enforcement of the civil-service law, to the completion of reform where begun, and to its extension to all branches of the public service where the principle of the law may be applicable.

GROVER CLEVELAND's administration has been inimical to ex-Union soldiers and sailors, has discriminated against them in public employment, and as President he has insulted them and ridiculed their wounds and disabilities in his flagrant abuse of the veto power to prevent the proper bestowment of pensions.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is himself a gallant and brave Union soldier, the author of the principle of the disability-pension law, which Grover Cleveland vetoed, and is the nominee of a party pledged to such an extension and enlargement of pension legislation as to make it impossible that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the nominee and exponent of a party whose history and traditions commit it to a free trade in whisky; which has, in Nation and in State, incessantly opposed all efforts to curb and restrain the evils of the public sale of intoxicants; which is the friend of the saloon, and the foe of the home.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is the friend and exponent of wise and salutary temperance laws and methods; and with his party believes that "the first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the purity of their homes, cordially sympathizing with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

GROVER CLEVELAND is a Democrat. BENJAMIN HARRISON is a Republican.

Choose ye for whom ye will vote.

"The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE RETREAT FROM FREE TRADE.

The President is trying to get rid of his principles. When a thief with stolen goods on his person is hard pressed by pursuers, he flings the goods away, thus lightening himself for the race and lessening the chances of conviction if captured. So a shipmate sometimes makes good her escape from an enemy by throwing overboard her cargo. Mr. Cleveland's Tammany letter is an attempt to get rid of his free-trade principles. In the entire outfit of what he calls his political principles these are probably the most worthless and cumbersome, and as a matter of self-preservation it is not surprising that he should wish to sacrifice them first. But his effort to do so shows how hard pressed he is. The letter is an attempt to get rid of what he now discovers is an incumbrance, and thus lighten himself for the race. It shows how far a scheming and ambitious politician will go in an attempt to deceive the people and advance his own interests, and is doubtless the forerunner of further efforts in the same direction. His letter of acceptance will soon follow on the same line, and other opportunities will be adroitly used to create the idea that the Democratic party and its candidate are not in favor of free trade. These are the tactics of a political charlatan, who insults the intelligence of the people by attempting to play upon them a thimble-rigging game of "now you see it, and now you don't." Finding that the free-trade policy of the Democratic party is unpopular in the manufacturing districts and among workmen, it is proposed to change the issue and the line of battle to a mere difference of opinion between the Democratic and Republican parties in regard to the rate of duties. To show the cowardice and dishonesty of this attempt it is only necessary to recall the course of the Democratic party during the last few months.

The President's annual message to Congress in December last was devoted entirely and exclusively to the tariff question. In order that there might be no mistake in regard to this determination to make this the paramount issue he ignored all other questions, foreign and domestic, and devoted his whole message to an attack on protection. It was not a statesman-like discussion of an economic question nor a recommendation of legislation to Congress. It was an ugly, ill-tempered, vicious attack on the principle and system of protection, and on the honesty and intelligence of those who favored it. The only specific recommendation in the message was that the duty on wool be repealed. For the rest, it was a general assault on protection, and so far as the President is capable of arguing, an argument in favor of free trade. The message was immediately hailed by the Democratic party as the game of battle. It was the keynote of the coming campaign, the sign in which the Democracy were to conquer, and that sort of thing. Grover Cleveland was a second Andrew Jackson, only a much greater man. Great was free trade, and he was its prophet. Like a little tin god on wheels he accepted the increase of his party's worship, and reveled in the greatness thrust upon him. Then followed the Mills bill, repealing the

duty on wool and attacking protection all along the line. Months later came the St. Louis convention, indorsing both the message and the bill, and the Democratic press rang with shouts of approval. Abroad, as well as at home, these things were construed as fully committing the Democratic party to free trade. The London Iron and Steel Trades Journal said:

"The facts set forth in the President's message, though by no means new, are now brought so prominently under notice of the American Congress and of American citizens that a violent stimulus must be given to the party which advocates entire freedom of trade."

The London Standard said:

"When the inevitable consequences of adherence to a protectionist tariff are set forth by a man in Mr. Cleveland's position in the language which he has used, free trade becomes at once a living issue. There is an end of the truce, of the makeshifts, of the hollow compromises between the rival factions to keep the delicate subject in the background of the platform."

Other English papers took the same view. Henry George did the same, and abandoned his labor party for the Democracy. The President was proud of the effect of his message, and accepted the construction put upon it as a tribute to his wisdom and statesmanship. Such pride could only end in a fall; but it was hardly to be expected it would be merged so soon in voluntary abasement. The President's free-trade message was a shout of defiance; his Tammany letter is a wall of distress. It says dear people, good people, you were wrong to take me so quickly at my word. I was hasty, unguarded and indiscreet. Really, I am not very much in favor of free trade after all. All I ask is a suspension of opinion until after the campaign; then, if I am re-elected, will investigate the matter and see what my views really are. The reply of the people should be: "Too late, Mr. Cleveland; you have made your bed and must lie in it. At least you cannot lie out of it."

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everywhere higher and higher above ground, to fall further the creature by and by."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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SHALL IT BE PERSONALITIES?

Immediately after the nomination of General Harrison, the Democratic journals all over the country, among them the Indianapolis Sentinel, expressed great joy that the coming campaign was to be free from personalities, and was to be conducted upon the lofty plane of principle. This course was prudent and commendable. In addition to the general advantage to the community of a clean campaign, there were very special and particular reasons why the supporters and adherents of Grover Cleveland, Isaac P. Gray, Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas H. Harrison, Simeon Coy and John E. Sullivan, and of each or any of them, should be willing to eschew personalities—to let bygones be bygones, as it were, and start anew, like Micawber, upon the virgin page of the future. Although the advantage of this thing was decidedly one-sided, the friends of General Harrison were glad to see this evidence of reformation on the part of their Democratic brethren, and were willing to meet them more than half way in their effort to conduct a clean campaign. But it was not twenty-four hours before the Republican party had an opportunity to find out what the Sentinel and its Democratic friends meant by their campaign of principle. A Sentinel correspondent is sent to interview certain Chinamen of Indianapolis at their respective washing and ironing establishments, and to procure in some shape an imaginative "ratification" of General Harrison's nomination. Then this is published with pictures of Chinamen, as evidence that General Harrison is in favor of crushing out American labor and handing it over bodily to the Celestials. Some Democratic rowdies at New Albany taking the cue, go to a Chinaman's establishment in that town, get him very drunk, make a bargain with him that he shall shout for Harrison, and then telegraph his enthusiasm all over the country. The Sentinel appeared with a cartoon of Harrison, leading a squadron who are charging with fixed bayonets upon American laborers. Nobody knows better than the editor of the Sentinel himself that these things are scandalous and malicious. And this in a campaign which was to be conducted upon the "lofty plane of principle!" In such a contest we advise the Sentinel to a wise economy of its resources. When comparisons are made, they will, perhaps, fall heavier upon the men whom the Sentinel is supporting than the learned editor of that paper may fully realize.

Let us take a straw to show what will be the drift of this thing if it goes on. The Sentinel says that General Harrison's military record was mostly political; that there was nothing of it, etc. Now, does the Sentinel really desire a full and exhaustive comparison between the military records of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison? If it does, such a comparison can be furnished without difficulty. The facts are quite accessible. A word to the wise is sufficient, but a word to the foolish is not always enough.

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outkicks the American by cheap living." "The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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A PATRIOTIC MAN.

Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity Church, at Forty-second street and Madison avenue, New York, is a recent importation to this country, but he has some patriotic ideas that never entered the heads of the most loyal natives. Rev. Walpole is the Englishman against whom the charge was brought that his coming was an infraction of the contract-labor law, but apparently he bears no grudge against his adopted countrymen on that account. He sailed for England, on a visit, the other day, but before going wrote a note to his assistant, saying that as he wished to show every respect to the country

of his adoption, he desired him to see that the American flag was hoisted over the Church of Holy Trinity, on the Fourth of July. He expressed the hope that the trustees would permit a "contract laborer" to pay his respects to a nation that had received him kindly, though with some qualms of conscience as to their right to receive him at all. The assistant complied with the request, and on the Fourth the public was astonished to see the stars and stripes floating over the church porch from early morn until dark. It was a union of church and state, to which the American mind is not accustomed, but the sight, on the whole, was far from disagreeable, and the general verdict of the people, now that the matter is understood, is that they shall score one for Rev. Warren.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee much cheaper than you can get it for. The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

The business and industrial men are being heard from. We have a letter from D. Yount & Son, of Yountsville, this State, whose make of yarns have almost a world-wide reputation. This firm says:

"The wool market cannot be much better, even if the Mills bill does not pass, on account of foreign importations under the present unfair and unfavorably administered tariff (free-trade administration). Nothing can save the wool, and woolen and other industries, but a rousing big majority for the American system known as protection. We have no very great interest in this, but the country has, and we hope that next November the question may be settled for the right."

A gentleman connected with the Boston Cordage Company writes a business friend in this city: "Harrison will have my vote and my brother's, and I trust may be our next President. I voted for Cleveland."

Another letter from the general manager of the Standard Cordage Company, of Boston, says:

"With a pull all together the Republicans can snow in Brother Cleveland, and on this we will all work to do it. I think there is more than a little indicated in the English papers' hit at Blaine, that 'he was not friendly to England.' She has her eyes on us, and, if free trade could be carried, would be willing to put up millions to accomplish it. The country, as a whole, is all right, (including Harrison) and it is a poor plan to upset a good basis for an uncertain one—especially as the various trades in England, at present, are in a bad shape, wages being cut down to starvation and a barely existing basis, whereas, here it is just the reverse. American men with common sense, and not afraid of work, and who apply themselves, can not only make a good living, but also lay up something for old age. * * * We cannot import Chinese labor, and yet the Democrats and their allies would like to open up this country to the goods made at the Hong Kong Rope Company, where they have an excellent mill, equipped with American machinery, and an American superintendent and for workmen employ 'rats' of Chinamen (and good workmen they make), at \$3 or \$4 a month. I think we have a good, clean, able and respectable ticket—sure to win."

This man makes a good point as to the rope manufacture, the one he is interested in. Why exclude Chinese labor if the product of Chinese labor is imported into this country free? By the Mills bill the work of the Hong Kong company is brought into direct competition with the product of American mills, and Americans must either go out of the manufacture or our workmen must work for Chinese wages.

ANTI-FREE-TRADE DEMOCRATS.

A great ad is made in Democratic journals over the "independence" of Hon. Seth Low, of Brooklyn, in announcing that he will support Cleveland because of his free-trade views; but independence takes on a different look when Mr. Grace, an Irish-American citizen of Brooklyn, of equal standing with Mr. Low, and prominent in Democratic politics while the latter was yet a boy, declares that he will work for Harrison because he cannot support a party that is covertly, if not openly, for free trade.

What he has to say on the subject is well put, and is the conclusion which many others have already reached and many more will adopt long before November. He says:

"All my associations and material interests lie in the Democratic party. I have no word of disrespect for President Cleveland. With me it is a question of issues, not of men. The issue has been made so clear that no one can fail to see it. I have studied this tariff question for twenty-five years, and I cannot but support the convictions that I have arrived at after so much study. I cannot support free trade, which has been the cause of every great panic since 1813. The Democratic policy now is to claim that the party is not for free trade, but for free trade. The claim is hypocritical. Its platform is but a string of words well put together, and intended to deceive the people."

Not all Democrats will have the boldness to thus declare their opinions and intentions, but a multitude will quietly act upon precisely these convictions when November comes.

MILKSOPPERY.

The organ of the Democratic Aid Society, sometimes called the third party, says: "The Marion county Prohibition organization is considerably afflicted with milksoppery." The immediate occasion for this allegation is the difficulty of getting respectable men to serve the party. It will be remembered that last winter the county central committee called upon Stephen Gullefer, of Pike township, to take a part with them, but Mr. Gullefer declined. He is a prohibitionist of the most pronounced kind, but he is also a sensible and practical man, and prefers to work with the Republican party. Speaking of him the organ says: "One Stephen Gullefer, a good man, by the way, but possessed of a base and wicked politics." And now another. Not having enough men at the convention, they proceeded to go out in search of some respectable citizen to put on the county ticket, and they selected Calvin Udell, a thriving business man of North Indianapolis, for the Senate. Now Mr. Udell is a prohibitionist, but he is a Republican, also, and believes, with a hundred thousand other prohibitionists in Indiana, that the surest and best way to curb the liquor traffic is through the Republican party, so he, too, declines, whereupon the organ says: "One Udell was nominated for State Senator. In due time a letter

from Mr. Udell announced his continued allegiance to the old ways of licensed rum," adding, "Let us quit such childish business. Mugwumps and fence-straddlers may be good timber to work on, but they have no business in responsible positions." Mugwump is good as applied to such men as Calvin Udell and Stephen Gullefer.

A PRESSMAN, born in England, says the most he could ever earn in London was \$3 per week, and that only part of the time. He came to this country in 1876, and obtained employment immediately at \$18 per week, and has never earned less than that. He found living in this country much cheaper and better. Four years ago he visited England and found wages as low as ever, and living much dearer. He concludes:

"Now, I would like to ask my fellow-workmen whether they are going to be so crazy as to vote for free trade, and ruin themselves and their families, besides ruining others and this country at large. Are the working people of this country really willing to become paupers and end their lives in the poor-house, and be buried like dogs, as the poor workman is buried from the poor-house in free-trade England?"

"Ponder over these few humble words of mine if you love yourself, your family, your fellow-workmen, above all your country, where you get your bread and butter for yourself and your family, and your old parents, and then vote for protection, which will bring a blessing to all men and to the country at large. As for my own part, I will vote for protection at all times."

RICHARD W. ENGLISH, who was the Democratic city auditor of Buffalo when Mr. Cleveland was Mayor of that city, has announced his intention of supporting the Republican ticket this year on account of Cleveland's free-trade views, or as he expresses it "his unsoundness upon the great question underlying the Nation's prosperity." Mr. English says: "His action since his election, his undisguised sympathy with Morrison's horizontal tariff bill, his free-trade message and his open advocacy of the Mills bill, exhibit him as a man who will not hesitate to jeopardize the industries of the country in the interest of the British manufacturers."

THE New York Mail and Express for July 4, prints several columns of extracts from the speeches of General Harrison on various public occasions. It says, editorially:

"General Harrison's record, as we present it to-day, is one that must inspire all intelligent and fair-minded readers with increased confidence in his qualifications for the great position that he will undoubtedly be called upon to occupy. He is a man of large and liberal views; no portion of the Union and no American interest is without the scope of his careful and earnest regard. He is distinctively an American, thoroughly American in all his convictions, aspirations and sentiments. He represents the more intelligent and conscientious classes of our people as thoroughly as any man who ever ran for the presidency. If he is elected, he will be as certain to fulfill the expectations of his best friends and warmest admirers as any man who has ever represented the whole American people in the White House."

THE Milwaukee Sentinel argues that if Ben Butler's charge is true that his vote in New York was counted for Cleveland in 1884, then Mr. Cleveland was not honestly elected, and is a fraudulent President. It is not necessary to go to New York to prove that Cleveland holds his place by fraud. The votes that were counted out in the Southern States proved that fact long ago. For the first time in the history of the country the will of the majority of the legal voters was thwarted when Mr. Cleveland secured the electoral votes to take him into the White House.

MR. CLEVELAND makes a great show of virtue over the saving of a few hundred dollars, made by vetoing pension bills; but he says nothing about the \$350,000 of extra expenses incurred by the Department of Justice during the year, nor the fact that a considerable portion of this amount went to pay fees in the Pan-Electric telegraph cases. Mr. Garland's little speculations must be looked after though all the soldiers' widows in the country suffer.

DEMOCRATIC papers, which started out by hoping that this would be a clean canvass evidently meant it as a fender to attacks on Mr. Cleveland's private character and habits. It does not stop them from inventing and circulating lies about General Harrison. They should not presume too far on the forbearance of the Republicans. The cold truth concerning Mr. Cleveland would be worse than any lie they can invent about General Harrison.

THE Fourth-of-July Harrison-Morton and protection-issue of the New York Mail and Express contained the following as its Scripture text for the day:

"With freedom did Christ set us free; stand fast, therefore, and be not entangled again in a yoke of bondage."

As a Christian editor, Mr. Elliot Shepard is not so very slow.

THE New York Times says of the incident at New Albany, where the Democrats got a Chinaman drunk:

"Indiana politics has long been notorious for depravity, but we agree with the Indianapolis Journal that a more revolting trick has never been played, even in that State, than the one which the Democrats instigated at New Albany."

THE Chicago Tribune says of General Harrison's speech of acceptance:

"From the tone of his speech it is evident, should he be elected, that he will not devote his time to the gratuitous instruction of the people in their political duties nor to their education in matters of a national character, with which they are presumably familiar, but will administer his office in a practical, common-sense, business-like fashion that will commend itself to the people without the necessity of explanatory lectures or homilies on reforms."

THE Journal hastens to give publicity to the following from the columns of the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday. It is a fair specimen of the highly intellectual manner in which the two-cent organ of the Democratic party—the advocate of the policy of Chinese economy for American workmen—is conducting the campaign against General Harrison, and the masterpiece ought not to be lost to the world:

"Gen. Harrison arose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. After lighting the fire at his stove, the General went to Lumberger's meat emporium, where he bought a pound of Bologna sausage. Returning to his humble residence he assisted Mrs. Harrison in preparing the matutinal repast."